THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 31. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAE IN CHINA, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co. has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved.

Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. Thos. Ripley), to continue the business as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	10,000	30,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Princess Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from NINGPO, AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

ON SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
PORT and SHERRY, from the Cellars of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., London.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAFFLE! RAFFLE!! RAFFLE!!!

TO be Raffled for at the Store of the undersigned, a fine selection of valuable BOOKS, consisting of 112 volumes, to be divided into four Prizes,—75 members, at 5 dollars each, three throws with three dice, the highest number to win the first Prize; the next highest the second Prize; the lowest the third Prize, and the next lowest the fourth Prize.

The first Prize, consisting of 39 volumes of Rees's Cyclopædia.

—The second Prize, consisting of 4 volumes of Chalmer's Dictionary, 1 vol. Plates, 2 vols. Kelley's Geography, 1 vol. Schlegel's Æsthetic and Miscellaneous Works, 1 vol. Tales from Shakespeare, 2 vols. The Life of Frederick the Great, 1 vol. Fletcher's History of Poland, 5 vols. National Portrait Gallery, 2 vols. Macculloch's Geology, 2 vols. Hervey's Court of George 2nd, 1 vol. White's Universal History.

The third Prize, consisting of 2 vols. of Parry's Voyages, 1 vol. Circumnavigation of the Globe, 6 vols. Nicholson's Encyclopædia, 1 vol. Shakespeare, 1 vol. Ranke's History of the Pope, 2 vols. Fowler's Exchequer Practice, 1 vol. Schiller's 30 years War, and Revolt of the Netherlands, 2 vols. Brenton's Naval History, 1 vol. The Alexandrian, 1 vol. Major Hough's Campaign in Afghanistan, 1 vol. Macintosh's Ethical Philosophy, 2 vol. Johnston's Travels in Southern Abyssinia.

The fourth Prize, consisting of 15 volumes of Shakespeare with 170 Illustrations, 2 vols. History of Arabia, 1 vol. Fraser's History of Persia, 1 vol. Butler's Atlas of Ancient Geography, 1 vol. Rambler in Mexico, 1 vol. Zoological Recreations, 1 vol. Brewster's Optics, 1 vol. Robinson's Lodges and Park Entrances.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th February, 1851.

SHANGHAE OLD PARK.

THE whole of this piece of land, with the exception of that portion marked out for the new course, to be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Application to be made to the undersigned.

EDWARD WEBB, *Secr.,*
By order of the Committee.

Shanghae, 20th February, 1851.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of the late E. W. BATES, be presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th of April next,* otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division. All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
U. S.'s Consul.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1851.

CHINA BRANCH
OF
THE ORIENTAL BANK.

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives MONEY in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following COMMISSIONS, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.
Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ¼ per cent on the amount.
The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.
Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues NOTES payable on demand, and grants BANK POST BILLS at Three Day's sight free of charge.

The Bank grants LOANS and CASH ACCOUNTS upon various approved SECURITIES, and discounts approved BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON at One Day's to Six-Months' sight, and on the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

CANTON SUB-BRANCH.

ARCHD. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

SHANGHAE SUB-BRANCH.

EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

SHANGHAE RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1851.

FIRST DAY,
TUESDAY, 22*nd April*, 1851.

SHANGHAE PARK STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, with 25 dollars, added for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Value 120 dollars, presented by a member, for all PONIES, that have never run.—Twice round.—Heats.—MANILA PONIES, to carry 7-lbs. extra.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Five to start or no Race.

THE MANILA CUP.—Value 100 dollars, by MANILA PONIES only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Weight for Inches.—Former Winner to carry 7-lbs. extra.

THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—Value—dollars, for CHINESE PONIES.—Twice round.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 3 dollars.

THE LITTLE WELTER STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, and 15 dollars added, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—12 hds. to carry 9-stone and 7-lbs. extra of every extra Inch.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, and 20 dollars added, for all PONIES.—The Winner to be put up to Public Auction immediately after the Race, and any surplus over the entrance prices to go to the Fund.—Weights as follows.—For 60 dollars, 12-stone, for 50 dollars, 11-stone, 7-lbs., for 40 dollars, 11-stone, for 30 dollars, 10-stone, 7-lbs.—Once round from the Willows.

SECOND DAY,
THURSDAY, 24*th April*, 1851.

THE SHANGHAE CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for CHINESE PONIES only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.

THE TSATLEE RATE.—Value 50 dollars, presented by a member, for all PONIES.—Once round.—Heats.—Entrance 2 dollars.—

THE HANDICAP SWEEP STAKES.—Of 5 dollars each, 2 dollars forfeit only if declared, for all PONIES.—Twice round.—To be Handicapped by the Stewards.—Value 50 dollars.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Value (not yet decided), for all PONIES.—Twice round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, with 30 dollars added, for CHINESE PONIES only.—Once round and a distance.—Catch Weights.

A HURDLE RACE.—Of 1 dollar each, and 40 dollars added, SECOND PONY to save his STAKE, for all PONIES.—Once round and a distance, over 5 hurdles.—Catch Weights.

A NATIVE PURSE.—Value 10 dollars.—Twice round.—CHINESE JOCKIES, and Saddles.

RULES.

Entrance Fees for presentation prizes to go to the fund.
Races to commence each day at 1 o'clock. First saddling bell to be rung at a-quarter before 1.
A-quarter of an hour allowed between each race, on the second saddling bell being rung all horses going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.
All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.
All objections to horses or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.
Any alterations in names of horses that have run before, must be entered as (so-and-so), late (so-and-so).
Twelve hands to carry 8-stone and 7-lbs. extra for every extra inch.
Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony.
No allowance for Mares or Geldings.
Three horses to start or no race.
Riders to appear in racing costume, and any rider not appearing in the colours entered must pay a penalty of Drs. 5 to the fund, unless satisfactory explanation be given to the Stewards.
No Dogs allowed on the course.
All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken.
All entries to be made to the clerks of the course on or before 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 10th of April.
All Horses to be measured by the Stewards, on Thursday, the 17th April, between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M.
Weights of the Handicap to be published on or before the 12th of April, and declarations of non acceptance to be made on or before the 14th.
The Committee will act as Stewards with the power to add one or more to their number when they may consider it necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 5th February, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and Insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae 24th August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

YEARS OF FAMINE, FLOODS, AND OTHER REMARKABLE EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF SOO-CHOW-FOO.

(Translated extracts from Chinese.)

Tradition says, *Heaven's* laws are distant and obscure—*man's* are near and known—good and bad (seasons, &c.,) are difficult to describe correctly, but here from ancient histories, both bad and good have been carefully selected.

In the CHOW dynasty, B.C. 1122 *a* B.C. 249, continued famine from 513 *a* 469, and the most inferior description of rice was not to be obtained in the public market. Of both paddy and crabs there were none left, not even to grow or breed from, all having been eaten up.

HAN dynasty (B.C. 202 to A.D. 265) a typhoon in 175 B.C. which destroyed the City walls, Government offices and people's dwellings. Horns are said to have grown on the heads of horses in the '*Woo*' district, coming out near the ears to the length of 3 tsun on the right side and 2 tsun on the left. 180 B.C. two of the City Gates tumbled down, viz., the Tso Gate and the Fish Gate. 160 B.C. an epidemic.

TSIN dynasty, A. 265 *a* 419.—The grain stored in Wookheun granary became spoiled during the 2d year of *Tae-hin*, and there was a severe famine, the following year an earthquake.—In the winter of the 4th year of *Han-ho*, heavy rains, thunder, and lightning in Wookheun district; 9th year, much damage done by violent winds; in the 6th year of *Tae-ho*, the Woo district flooded; during *Tae-yuen's* reign, a typhoon which destroyed a large and high grave mound that was well protected by stone work and various kinds of trees.

SUNG dynasty, A.D. 420 *a* 478.—Wookheun district flooded in the 12th year of *Yuen-kea*; in the spring of the 7th year of *Tae-sing*, rats were exceedingly abundant on the banks of Tae-ho lake, but in the summer time when the waters increased, these rats changed into *fish*, and the people went daily to gather them in abundance!—in the following year a severe famine.

TSE dynasty (479 *a* 502).—Wookheun flooded in the summer of the 2d year of *Keen-yuen*. Heavy rains which destroyed the crops, &c., in the 2d year of *Keen-woo*, the two following years each autumn typhoons tore up trees, threw down houses and killed the inhabitants. In the 2d year of *Yung-yuen's* reign, the Heavens opened at night and forthwith came thereout "*things*" of dark-red colour about the size of small jars which gradually enlarged in their descent until they fell into the *Tae-ho* lake where they frightened away the Wild Ducks!

TANG dynasty, 620 *a* 906.—3rd year of *Ching-kwan*, Soochow flooded; in the 7th month of *Tae-chih*, an earthquake. During the summer of the sixth year of *Hin-yuen*, great drought prevailed throughout the west of Chekeang province, wells and springs exhausted, inhabitants oppressed with the heat followed by a severe epidemic which was the cause of many deaths. In the autumn of the 3d year of *Yuen-ho*, west Chekeang again suffered from drought; in the 6th month of the 12th year, Soochow flooded, and also in the summer of the 4th of *Chang-khing* when the Tae-ho lake overflowed. Soochow again suffered from floods in the 2d month of the 6th year of *Tae-ho*, an earthquake this year when white vapour was distinctly seen to proceed from the earth. In the 3d year of *Kae-shing*, Soochow city and suburbs greatly flooded. In the autumn of the first year of *Pwo-lerh*, west Chekeang, suffered from drought. In the 4th month of *Keen-sing's* 2d year, heavy rains and thunder in Soochow.

After TANG dynasty, 923 *a* 935, and in the 4th year of the Emperor *Tung-kiwang*, Soochow was again flooded, and subsequently greatly so in *Theen-fuh's* reign.

SUNG dynasty, A.D. 960 *a* 1279.—Soochow flooded in *Han-ping's* reign, when there was no grain but many large insects which destroyed the crops; same reign, the Tae-ho lake overflowed, when many dwellings were destroyed in Soochow and Wookeang districts. In *Keen-hin's* reign, Soochow flooded and grain crops destroyed, subsequently Tae-ho lake overflowed. In *Kea-hoo's* reign, Soochow flooded. The Tae-ho lake dried up during *Hee-sing's* reign. On the 4th day of 7th month of *Yuen-fung*, heavy rains and typhoon, the waters rising more than two chang (33 feet) above their usual height; three years afterwards, the Tae-ho lake overflowed and even to Wookeang all appeared as one sheet of water. In the autumn of the first year of *Shaou-shing*, high winds and tides in Soochow district, damaging crops, &c.; in the summer and autumn of following year, earthquakes. In the 2d year of *Yuen-foo*, Soochow flooded in the winter quarter, again in the 8th month of the 5th year of *Shing-ho*. In the first year of *Shaou-hing*, the western part of Chekeang province, suffered from a severe epidemic raging amongst the inhabitants; on the 5th of 8th month of the following year, Chang-chow-heen was visited by an earthquake; the next year, a severe shock of an earthquake felt in Ping-keang-loo; and next year, heavy rains in Soochow. In the 3d month (? April) of the 6th year, a fall of *snow*, fully a foot deep in Ping-keang-loo; 22 years afterwards, in the 7th month, the same district was visited by typhoons, rains, and high tides which flooded several hundred *le* of land, and in the same year a famine, which was greatly increased the following year. In the 8th month of the first year of the Emperor *Lung-hin*, typhoon and floods in Ping-keang-loo, and again in the 7th month of the following year, a great flood entering the city, &c.; the same district, suffering much again from floods and famine during *Keen-tsou's* reign following year, *Shaou-ho's* reign, floods in Ping-keang-loo. *Kea-ting's* reign, Ping-keang-loo flooded.

YUEN dynasty, A.D. 1280 *a* 1367.—*Che-yuen's* reign, 4th month 8th year, a great flood; 24th year, a famine in Soochow; 28th year, ditto in Ping-keang-loo which was flooded the next year. Floods and famine during several following reigns. And in the 2d year of *Che-shun*, a typhoon in Wookeang-chow, the great lake overflowed, surrounding country inundated, and over 1070 *families* drowned. In the 8th month of *Theen-teih's* first year, the fields in Ping-keang-loo district completely laid under water; famine and floods the following reign.

MING dynasty, A.D. 1368 *a* 1643; 6th year of *Hung-woo's* reign, 1375, a famine in Soochow district, and floods in the 2d month of 1377; in the 7th month of 1380, the rivers overflowed and many persons drowned; in the 6th month of 1404, floods, and in 1415, drought; in the summer of 1425, heavy rains. In 1436, rivers overflowed from high tides and no crops gathered in Shang-shuck-heen. In the 7th month of 1439, a typhoon in Soochow district, and in the following month floods; in the spring of 1444, famine. In the 7th month of ——, high tides and rivers overflowed, drowning many people in Kwan-shen-heen. In the 8th month of 1451, Soochow flooded; in 1454 the waters rose high and flooded the low lands fully 3 feet by which numbers were drowned; in 1455, famine; in 1463, drought; in the 9th month of 1465, an earthquake; in 1509, famine; in the 11th month of 1510, floods; in 1512, drought; in 1517, very heavy rains, completely destroyed all the grain crops; heavy rains also in the following year. In the 8th month of 1523, Soochow again flooded, and in the first month of the following year an earthquake; in 1529 and 1558, drought; also in ——. A severe famine in Soochow in 1557, and great droughts during two years 1568 and 1569, the Tae-ho lake being dried up; in 1570, famine; in the 9th month of 1575, floods; in the 6th month of 1578, heavy rains; in 1580, floods; in the 7th month of 1583, the sea rose high, rivers overflowed; in the winter of 1587, a very severe frost; from the 5th to the 7th month of 1588, heavy rains, and grain crops totally destroyed; in 1590, severe drought, the Tae-ho lake dried up. In the 6th and 7th month of 1592, Soochow greatly flooded, several thousand people drowned; in the summer of 1602, heavy rains, crops destroyed. In 1628, the Tae-ho lake overflowed, forming one sheet of water with the Woo river, several thousand families drowned. A severe famine in Soochow district in 1641.

TSHING dynasty, 4th year of the Emperor *Shunche*, 1648, Soochow district again suffered from famine; in the first month of 1655, an earthquake, followed by a great flood in the summer, and numbers died from starvation. In 1656, severe drought; in the 6th month of the following year, heavy rains, typhoon, sea rose high, rivers overflowed, the low lands under water, and several people drowned. In the 2d month of 1659, an earthquake in Kwan-shan-heen. In the 8th month of 1662, an earthquake in Soochow district, followed by floods in the following month. *Kang-he*, 3d year, 7th month, 1664, sea rose high, 9th month an earthquake in Kwan-shan-heen; in the autumn of the following year, high tides, and an earthquake in Soochow in the 12th month of 1666, another on the 8th day of the same month; 6th month of 1670, heavy rains, thunder, and typhoon, the Tae-ho lake overflowed joining to the Wookeang river, damaging crops, &c.; in the following month an earthquake, sea high, rivers ran over, and numerous people drowned. In the 6th month of 1671, drought; 8th month of 1672, an earthquake in Soochow; in 1674, floods during summer months, also in the 6th month of 1677; drought in 1679; floods in 1680; rains during spring of 1683, and no grain; during 7th month of 1687, typhoon and floods, following year grain crops destroyed by insects, and again during the autumn of 1689; heavy rains in the summer of 1695; floods in 1697; typhoon in the 7th month of 1698; severe drought in 1707, and no rain from the 4th to the 7th month in Woo-heen district. Inundations in 1708, and severe drought during the summer of 1721. In the summer of 1722, drought; 5th to 5th months of 1724, high tides; 8th month of 1726, heavy rains, almost incessant to the 3d month of 1727; 5th month of 1730, floods; 7th month of 1732, typhoon, rains, sea and rivers overflowed, the low lands more than ten feet under water, and many of the inhabitants drowned; 4th month of 1734, heavy rains. In the reign of *Keen-lung's* reign, 9th month of 3d year 1738 heavy rains; 8th month of 1739, heavy rains, and grain crops damaged; 6th month of 1746, rains; 7th month of 1747, sea rose high and rivers overflowed, damaging over 4,450 *khings* (445,000 *mows*,) of cultivated ground in Shang-shuck and neighbouring heens, where several people were drowned; 2d to the 4th month of 1755 rains in Soochow district and crops damaged, 6th month heavy rains, and 12th month an earthquake, the following year a severe epidemic; 7th month of 1762, typhoon, rains, and floods; 5th month of 1763, a very severe earthquake; another in the first month of 1764, and another in the 5th month; 1765, first month, an earthquake; 1768, 3d to 8th month, no rain, and Tae-ho lake dried up for four months, afterwards rains and thunder; 1769, 6th month, heavy rains, Tae-ho lake overflowed, the low lands under water and subsequently a famine; 12th month of 1771, very heavy thunder and lightning; 6th month of 1782, earthquake; 1785, great drought, rivers dry, and subsequently a severe famine, followed by an epidemic the following year; 12th month of 1790, heavy thunder and lightning; 5th month of 1792, an earthquake, this year no frost; 7th month of 1794, typhoon, weather very cold. Emperor *Kea-khing's* reign, 9th year 1804 5th month, heavy rains; 1814, drought, the earth giving out black vapour; 5th month of 1818, heavy rains accompanied by thunder. Emperor *Taookwang*, 3d year 1823 a great flood—(to which may be added 28th year 1848 typhoon, floods, and crops injured; 29th year 1849 heavy rains, floods, crops injured, and severe famine continued to the 30th year of 1850. The Chinese first month generally takes in a part of our February and March.)

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Shanghae 1851.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 1st MARCH, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received Dr. Macgowans Philosophical Almanac, which we shall notice next week.

Press of important matter compels us to delay many papers until next week.

LATEST DATES.

England.	24th Nov.	Port Phillip.	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	7th Dec.	Sydney.	24th Nov.
Bombay.	11th Dec.	Amoy.	7th Feby.
Madras.	11th Dec.	Hongkong.	11th Feby.
Singapore.	5th Jany.	Ningpo.	25th Jany.
Penang.	[illegible]	New York.	13th Nov.
Batavia.	25th Dec.	San Francisco.	23rd Dec.
Manila.	16th Jany.	Sdwich. Islands.	10th Dec.

When the smuggling case of the *Lady Mary Wood* took place we were taunted by the *China Mail* with our silence. We differ from our Contemporary, now, as we did then, in reference to the proper subject for comment which it afforded, and seeing no useful end to be gained by a discussion which tended to divert attention from matters of great interest to questions alike distinct and subordinate, we should probably still refuse to take part in it, were the views thus circulated limited to localities where the real facts are so well known that to correct the erroneous views in question were a work of supererogation. The *Daily News* however having recently adopted the views, and improved upon the 'facts' put forth by the *China Mail*, which informs us with much apparent self gratulation that they are its offspring—and that the London journal standing sponsor "is understood to speak the sentiments of an active party in Parliament and in the country," it may not be superfluous to show the character and worth of such information as the *Daily News*, following in the wake of the *China Mail*, affords the British Public in Chinese affairs.

In June last 700 bales of Silk were shipped from Shanghae, without payment of duties, on board the *Lady Mary Wood* and on the complaint of the Chinese Authorities, the shippers were fined 200 dollars and called upon to pay the legal duties. On the return of the Steamer into Port the subsequent month, the Master was likewise fined 200 dollars and made to pay the tonnage dues evaded on his previous voyage.

Upon these facts the *Daily News*, having first acquitted both the Consul and the shippers of blame! proceeds to the ship "The case of the Captain of the *Lady Mary Wood* is very different, *the vessel was not within the Port, and it does not appear that she ever entered it.* The Captain was *therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Port authorities and not liable to their regulations. Besides there does not appear to be any regulation prohibiting the master of a vessel to receive goods on board, in the manner and circumstances in which he received the Silk.* In addition to this *no one lodged a complaint, and no witnesses were produced against him.* The Consul *sent* for him, and *on his telling the plain truth of the transaction with sailor like frankness, called his statement a confession and thereupon proceeded to fine him.* In acting thus Mr. Alcock has clearly exceeded his consular authority."

Now considering that it is a matter of notoriety to every British and Foreign Resident at the Port, that the *Lady Mary Wood* after leaving her usual freight of opium at Woosung, came up to the loading anchorage on the occasion referred to, and subsequently cleared out from the custom-house *in ballast*, preparatory to her proceeding to Woosung to receive shipment of the silk, by which she avoided payment of the legal tonnage dues; that *she never passed beyond the limits of the Port* as defined by the Port regulations, from the hour she entered it, until she steamed away altogether fully laden on the morning of the 12th; considering moreover that by the 4th Article of the Supplementary Treaty, *if beyond the limits of the Port* when she took in the silk, *both goods and ship* were liable to confiscation, and if within the limits she was liable to *tonnage dues*, and the master to a penalty for evasion of them and participation in an act of smuggling and fraud on the revenue; considering, lastly that *a complaint was* laid against the Captain, that he was *summoned* (not sent for), that witnesses were called, and conclusive evidence of the shipment of the 700 bales of silk produced *before the Captain saw fit to make any admission whatever*, (vide scraps of records and correspondence in *China Mail.*) We think the "*sailor like frankness*" of the Captain (of course we only refer to the case before us), and the *fidelity and truthfullness of the Daily News* are pretty much on a par, and the net amount of the two combined not much to boast of.

It may safely be left to others to determine the degree of straight-forwardness and the sense of justice manifested by the *China Mail*, which according to its own showing had access to the official correspondence and documents, and yet reprinting this tissue of blunders and mis-statements adds by way of comment for the instruction of its readers, "It contains one mistake, however of no great consequence in itself, but not unlikely to be made a handle of?" Highly probably indeed, we should say, seeing that as regards the legality of the consular proceedings (the subject of attack) the position of the *Lady Mary Wood*, within or without the Port, goes far, according to the argument of the *Daily News*, itself to determine the whole question of legal jurisdiction. Surely some ingenuity must have been exercised to steer so perfectly clear of correctness in any one essential point!

Upon such premises however are founded, a series of articles of the *China Mail*, and recently, the leader of the *Daily News* levelled more especially at "our Consul at Shanghae," but through him, also at the whole system of Trade Superintendency in China. Now as we said before, we are not careful to answer any charges directed either against the Consul at Shanghae, or the consular body and system, We presume neither the one nor the other are in danger of being seriously damaged by statements and conclusions so manifestly founded in error, and were it otherwise we have, for the moment more important matter in hand.

We nevertheless may say in dismissing this part of the subject that whether or not any informality or technical flaw in the proceedings of the consular court shall be detected and suffice for the reversal of the decision in the Supreme Court, where it is understood the case has been carried by the Agents of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, no decision of that Court can alter facts which are beyond question, or whitewash the Peninsular and Oriental Company. That their steamer was systematically employed in smuggling not only opium *up* to the Port, but in smuggling silk *from* the Port, and so aiding and abetting, the shippers in defrauding the Chinese Government of the large duties arising from such produce, and evading on her owners account the smaller sum of tonnage dues on the ship; thus placing all merchant ships whose tonnage dues were paid, and all merchants who did not choose to smuggle at all, or in the same wholesale fashion, at a palpable and unfair disadvantage, are facts too public to be gainsaid.

No decision as to the informality or illegality in the consular process, respecting which at present we advance no opinion, can touch these facts, or alter by one iota their moral complexion and commercial bearing; with this conclusion we take our leave of the *Lady Mary Wood*, and the wealthy Corporate body to which she belongs, merely observing that if they sanction the acts of their Agents in China, they must be content to share in the public opinion which those acts will elicit. We cannot think with the *Daily News* that the "worst feature of this case is the systematic laxity which it shows to prevail in the discharge of his functions by our Consul at Shanghae," but rather the appearance of systematic misrepresentation by others of the real facts and true bearing of the case.

Having thus shown how little dependence is to be placed on the 'facts' of the *Daily News*, we are at liberty to pass on to the more general assumptions and arguments of our two Contemporaries levelled more at the Trade Superintendency and Consular System, upon which they charge all the evils occasioned by the prevalence of Smuggling at the Five Ports, than at smuggling itself.

What connexion really exists between these we propose to show in our next number, and in the meantime a letter from a correspondent will be found elsewhere bearing upon another branch of the same subject which is not unworthy of notice; however facetiously he may handle the question involved, it is evident that he sees the main fallacies of the *China Mail's* arguments, and the impracticability and suicidical tendency of the views advocated by that Paper as to the obligations of the British Government and the duties of its functionaries, unless our relation and Treaties with China could be placed on a different basis.

In our columns, this day, will be found another letter by A Commission Agent.

It is, as it has always been, our aim and object to allow our paper to be the medium of a full and free discussion of all subjects of interest connected with the welfare of our port; we must, however, say, in all fairness for our Correspondent Old Shanghae, that we believe his intention was not to stifle free discussion; but, rather to render such discussion more effective and convincing by the suppression of remarks, which in lieu of carrying conviction to the reader, only disfigure the question at issue, and cause unnecessary irritation in the mind of the parties towards whom such are addressed: with these few observations, we insert the letter alluded to.

We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the following account, but give it as it has been stated to us.—

Disturbance on board the Saint Patrick.—It is reported, that the crew refused to lift the anchor, demanding more pay for the run to Hongkong, or more men, declaring that the ship was not sufficiently manned, the Mate siding with the men. The Captain, rather than have any disturbance on board agreed to get more men and left the ship for the purpose; on his return, he found that the Mate and Steward had been drinking, a scuffle ensued and the Mate received a severe blow. The vessel has since sailed.

Three of the men belonging to the ship *John Spencer*, were precipitated into the water, from a stage giving way, on which they were standing painting the ship's chain plates, and although the tide was running strong ebb at the time, all three were fortunately saved from a watery grave by the energy of the chief officer, who on the cry of men overboard, instantly jumped into the gig and picked them up a considerable distance astern.

On Sunday last a Lascar belonging to the *William the IV*, while going over the ship's side for the purpose of visiting the Bazaar at Woosung, fell into the water, and although, but a weak ebb at the time, he was unfortunately drowned. The accident happened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the man was seen to rise to the surface, the Mate in a sanpan went to his assistance, but did not succeed in laying hold of the poor fellow.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—Supposing by any chance the *China Mail* should be right and that the British Government has really made such a mistake as "Solemnly to engage by treaty to put a stop to smuggling on the part of its own subjects" under existing circumstances how does the *China Mail* propose to meet the obligation? It does not anywhere that I can see descend to particulars, but is satisfied with some fine phrases about Consuls duties and powers. Now whatever these may be, one does not exactly see how they are to be brought to bear as a plain matter of business. To "scrutinize, watch and inform" against those "trading under their superintendency" no doubt appears a very comprehensive direction—but have Consuls the means at hand?

It may be very well known that smuggling exists—and a pretty accurate knowledge at some *after period* may, *sometimes*, be obtained as to the quantity of goods smuggled, of the Firm or Ship engaged in the transaction; but when the *China Mail* assumes that it must *therefore* be easy for the Consul at the time, to obtain information of the transaction and all the particulars, he falls into what is usually known as a *Non Sequitur*. When mercantile men "go into the smuggling business" they do not send round the Public crier with all the details of time and place, letters and marks—not usually—not indeed that I ever heard of! A man in a merchants counting house, if clever and well paid to betray his trust, or a good tide-waiter tallying every packet shipped and landed, might be able to give timely notice to the Consul; which of these offices is it the *China Mail* purposes the Consul should fill,—"in the faithful discharge of his more humble but not less useful duties?"

X. Y. Z. & Co., (a well known and respectable firm) seeing the laxity of the Custom-house people and the advantage taken of it by A., B., and C. determine to ship a thousand piculs of Tea and pay duty on three hundred,—who is to know this, while they are about it? The Custom-house people might, and ought—but don't, and I am puzzled to know how information of the fact is to reach the Consul save by the means I mention, if the Chinese Government *cannot* be moved to do their own business or take any efficient means to *verify by examination all goods* as they are shipped and landed.

Taking it for granted however I say that it is the Consul's duty (I wish him joy of his office) to supply the total deficiency of all such measures on the part of the Custom-house,—to tally, verify, and examine every bale of goods, and when any positive instance of smuggling comes to his knowledge by dint of hard watching—instead of "hard winking" to inform and call the lazy Custom-house people to come and seize British goods—will the *China Mail* tell us—quite at his leisure, how the work he has carved out for these unhappy Consuls is to be carried on by the existing establishments at the Five Ports? Whether by the Consul for instance in his own proper person as a Policeman in plain clothes (and of course unrecognizable for I promise you Mr. Editor he must be sharp and sly as a fox if he succeed in catching some of my friends either tripping or napping when they know the watch is out,) or is he, armed with "the awe striking terror" of the official name to pace the bund early and late with gold band on his cap—the constable and truncheon at his back and the linguist book, in hand? Whatever be the plan to be adopted is not the *China Mail* bound without further delay, plainly to let us know? For its perfect success however I would suggest that from the office of your respected Contemporaries the Invisible Coat (green of course) whilom in possession of Jack the Giant Killer for a somewhat similar enterprize be dispatched express to this Port,—perhaps the *Lady Mary Wood* might be put on just for the occasion, and considering the Public Spirited and beneficial object in view—without delaying for a freight of Opium up.

Moreover, the number of ships loading and discharging at the same time being often considerable, and nothing being said of a preventive service or Custom-house staff—the Consul must equally be endowed with Ubiquity or some power akin to it—perhaps, Sir, the "Seven League Boots" could also be sent by the same conveyance in a large envelope and without postage or any "sending round the hat." Lastly if the sagacious Editor himself, as head of the detective Police, and half a dozen of his idle printers' devils could be spared just to set the new system off, by which a check is at once to be put to smuggling, great things might perhaps be achieved.

What the final results are to be, when all this scrutinizing, watching, informing and stopping of smuggling machinery is fairly in motion, I think may be very certainly foretold. My old friends X. Y. Z. & Co. finding they are subject to regulations, weighings, verifyings, informations and occasional confiscations, all faithfully performed and sanctioned by "our Consul at Shanghae!"—and that their brother merchants under the "Stars and Stripes" or any other national flag that flies, besides the Union Jack,—can ship and unload their cargo without let or hindrance at a saving of some 10 or 20 per cent duty into the bargain—forthwith transfer their goods nominally to American hands, —they ship in American bottoms and, as soon as they can take the necessary measures, their capital is finally put under the safeguard of American Agency (conducted it may be by a British subject). But British ships no longer navigate the Chinese seas, and British Consuls find their office a pleasant sinecure, thanks to the far seeing sagacity and Patriotic spirit of the *China Mail*, which under pretence of hostility and spite to the whole Consular System devised so efficient a means of relieving them of all further trouble and responsibility.

I am a plain practical man Mr. Editor—I dont pretend to see further through a mill stone than my neighbours, or to have more wit or morality either—nevertheless I am not easily persuaded out of the evidence of my senses and while I should be very glad to act, and to see others act, on the square at all times,—man with man—nation with nation—and Government with their subjects (such having always been my character, and that of my Father before me, as is well known) I cannot for the life of me see that any engagement solemn or farcical—by treaty or otherwise, can morally or legally bind either man or nation deliberately to commit an act of *Felo de se*—or to play the part of Ogre and devour—not other people's children, but their own flesh and blood!

I leave it to others more "cunning of fence" and with skill and wit for such encounters to settle the reading of the Treaties. I take my stand on the broad ground of common sense and justice, and defy the *China Mail*, whatever may be the number of columns he throws at my head to convince me that England has solemnly engaged to play Custom-house officers for John Chinaman *without the least power to make any but their own subjects pay up*—or that it can ever be the plain duty of our Consuls to harass and vex British Trade, which they are sent ostensibly to foster and protect, into the hands of our rivals.

The part of Saturn is hardly consistent with England's policy and love for its children—and unless the "obligation" is very strong—will I venture to predict Mr. Editor never be attempted—not certainly in your time—or mine, and so I hope the fear of it will not be allowed to spoil any-one's digestion,—more than it does that of your servant at command

John Bull the Younger.

Shanghae, 27th February, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I conceive you cannot render more effective service to the best interests of this Port, in so far as its foreign trade is concerned, than by allowing the fullest discussion in your columns of the public questions of the day, none of which can be of more vital importance than that of smuggling; and right glad am I to see so large a portion of your space now devoted to crush this enormous evil.

A contributor signing himself Old Shanghae, in your last publication (writing in such an angry hasty manner that he does not perceive even grammatical errors in his short and ill-judged letter) seems very desirous of smothering the discussion of topics having relation to public questions; being anxious that your Correspondents should "spend more time on their own and less on other persons' affairs."

Judging from his signature, he *ought* to know that it is an absolute essential in Commerce to pay extreme and careful attention to the doings of our neighbours, in order to insure anything like success upon our own undertakings,—if Old Shanghae for instance imports White Shirtings as Grey he can afford to sell them 7 cents per piece, cheaper than a fair trader: if he imports Grey Shirtings, omitting to enter them at all, he has the latter at a disadvantage of 14 cents per piece, in itself a handsome profit; and in remitting for the same, if he exports Teas at 10 taels short price, whilst the same Tea costs his honester neighbour 12 taels and 5 mace on board ship, the latter having handed in warrants for the full amount of duty, (the smuggler being thus in a position to undersell the fair trader at home by some 20 per cent,) it needs but little penetration to discover that, if the latter means to remain in the trade he *must* mind "other persons affairs."

With this fact (so palpably true) before your Correspondent, "*I* would suggest" that he and all of us conduct our mercantile affairs in such a manner as to call forth admiration for the correctness of our principles when public attention is drawn to them; rather than that they should "engender feelings of animosity" from the opposite course being pursued.

Whatever steps be ultimately taken to suppress this deeply rooted evil; you Mr. Editor, by giving insertion to articles suggestive of a remedy are conferring an inestimable benefit upon commerce here, and are using your influence to uphold the fair character of the foreign merchant; and with this noble end in view, I hope and believe you will not be deterred from your purpose by the *threats* of any person whatever.—I am, your obedient servant,

A Commission Agent.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE,
From Jany. 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1850.

(Concluded from No. 30.)

In August last, a man was brought in, who a few minutes before had received a violent blow or kick on the abdomen, immediately after which he had fallen to the ground, complaining of severe pain. When he was carried into the hospital, he was in a state of complete collapse, his extremities were cold, the general surface of the body very pale, the eyes sunk, with a very quick and feeble pulse; he complained of extreme pain in the abdomen. There was not the slightest mark of any bruise on the surface, but the abdominal region was full and somewhat distended, and from the peculiar feeling of fluctuation there was apparently fluid in the cavity. The appearance of the man was similar to that of a person, who was suffering from excessive hemorrhage. but whether the blow had caused the rupture of some blood-vessel on the mesentery, or had produced lesion of some portion of the intestinal canal, could not of course be known. The man was evidently sinking rapidly; æther and ammonia with hot brandy were given to him, but he died in about an hour after his admission. Late in the afternoon of the same day, some Chinese police-runners were seen going to the hospital, where, on their arrival, they proceeded to arrange a table and chair, as if for the reception of an officer. On being asked, what they were doing, they said, that their master, the magistrate of the city, was coming to hold an inquest, on the body of the man who had been killed that day. They were then asked, whether a card had been brought and whether permission had been obtained for their proceedings; this they acknowledged had not been done, but they said, that the affair was an urgent one, and the magistrate was then on his way. They were told, that they knew full well such was not a polite manner of acting, and that they must go and get a card before the magistrate would be allowed to enter the premises. They still wished to remonstrate, but it was insisted on that nothing would be permitted to be done, till the card was brought. They then took away their cushions, carpets, &c., and went to report what had passed. Shortly afterwards the card was brought and when the magistrate arrived, he was properly received. After taking his seat, the brother of the deceased and one or two other persons knelt before him, and were examined as to the cause of death. He then went into the ward where the body lay; the clothes were removed, and the surface examined to discover the seat of the injury; but none being found, the assistant coroner—(the magistrate is the chief coroner, but his assistant is the person who

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A Constant Reader.

5th February, 1851.

OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE
OSPITAL, SHANGHAE,
1st, to Dec. 31st, 1850.

cluded from No. 30.)

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manages all the business of this department, and is a medical man)—said, he thought the man was not dead. The officer appeared to be much confused, and did not know what to do next, being wholly unable, apparently, to ascertain whether the man was really alive or dead. They both felt the pulse and said, they felt it beating; in fact their own agitation prevented them judging calmly in the matter. They were however soon relieved, by being told, that the man was indeed dead, and the question arose, as to what had killed him. An explanation was made to them, that most probably some internal hæmorrhage had followed the blow; or that there might have been some disease of the bowels, and that the blow had caused a rupture of them in some part, which was the cause of death; but that the matter might be made plain, if an examination of the body were made. This, they said, was quite out of the question; it being contrary to all Chinese custom for any such thing to be done. After debating the question as to the cause of death for some time, they agreed that nothing further could be known on the subject, and they left wholly undecided as to the verdict. A verdict of murder was eventually brought against the man who struck the deceased, but the punishment of death was only recorded against him. In such cases no time is fixed for the execution, and after the lapse of some months, the affair is supposed to be forgotten, and the culprit is either heavily fined or banished to some other place.

A case of poisoning by arsenic was admitted in May: the patient was a barber by trade, who had had a dispute with a partner about the spending of some money, and, to be revenged on him, took a quantity of the white oxide of arsenic. This poison can be procured at the native drug shops, but the druggists will not sell it to all applicants: at least they profess not to do so, but rather make a difficulty about the sale of the poison, on the ground of its dangerous qualities. The man had taken about two drachms. This had produced copious vomiting, and the greater portion of the poison had been ejected; he suffered severe pain in the bowels, with excessive thirst and sensation of intense burning in the fauces. Six days after the poison had been taken, he was brought to the hospital, in a most distressing state, emaciated to the last degree, the mouth and throat were covered with ulcers, there was excessive vomiting and purging, and he was constantly tossing about in his bed in fearful agony. It was evident, that the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels was extensively ulcerated; neither medicine nor food would remain on the stomach, and opiates gave no relief. The day after admission he had rubbed the skin off his elbows, knees and sacrum, and the abraded surfaces presented a sloughy appearance: on those parts, and at the corners of the eyes and mouth, quantities of flies had settled and deposited their eggs; which no care nor pains was sufficient to prevent. Indeed the whole state of the patient was one of such extreme and frightful misery, as is not often equalled. On the 10th day after taking the poison he died, having become insensible the day before.

The modes of suicide chiefly followed by the Chinese are hanging, drowning and taking opium; and, among the rich people, swallowing gold. The case of taking arsenic is the only one that has been met with at the hospital, where this drug has been taken with the intent of causing death. Opium is very frequently taken for this purpose. The usual plan is for the person to take one, two, or three drachms of the prepared drug; that is, of the drug cleared from all the grosser impurities, and made ready for the pipe; this is mixed with wine and then swallowed. Women in order to commit suicide, generally hang themselves, but sometimes drown themselves by throwing themselves into wells, head foremost. It is not exactly known how swallowing gold causes death, for various accounts are given of it. It is said, that gold leaf is rolled up into a ball, which is swallowed, and some water drunk after it, which speedily causes death. Another mode is to thrust the loose gold leaf into the mouth, which causes suffocation. In regard to the cases of attempted suicide, the causes for the commission of the act were various. One man took opium, because he had squandered his money in gambling, and was ashamed to meet his partner in business; another attempted to kill himself, because his brother had defrauded him of a sum of money, and to be revenged he took opium; so that had he died, his brother would have been considered as his murderer, and been much blamed by all his relatives. The Chinese frequently commit suicide in order to throw the blame of their death at another's door. Another case occurred of a women attempting to poison herself, because her husband had reproved her for some misconduct, and she wished to put herself out of the way, and annoy her husband. Another woman had pawned a person's clothes, and the owner wanted them again, when she had not money enough to redeem them. Another woman had been beaten by her husband. Another was not allowed the liberty she wished for, and took this plan of obtaining her freedom, and causing her death at the same time. By much the larger proportion of these attempts originated in very trivial causes.

It was mentioned in the last report, that a great number of persons had applied to be cured of the habit of opium-smoking: this year many applicants have presented themselves for the same purpose, and some have been permanently cured, but the majority have not had resolution enough to follow out the plan recommended. The first thing that ought to be done is to get the use of the pipe discontinued, supplying its place at first by opium and camphor in pills, giving at the same time astringents, as pomegranate-skin powder, to check the diarrhœa that always follows the abandonment of the pipe. Tonics are also administered, such as infusion of quassia with bitter tincture of any kind, and any of the essential oils, or with camphor mixture. Other stimulants are also given when required; generous diet is recommended to the patient, and after continuing the opium pills for a few days, they are gradually reduced in quantity, till they are left off altogether, and the tonic is then given alone, till the cure is complete.

The Chinese suffer much from large abscesses in the hands and other parts of the body. They frequently form in the theca or the tendons, and many patients present themselves, having the tendons, and the bones of the fingers destroyed. Many cases of enormous ulcers apply for relief; two of these are still under treatment. In one, an ulcer extended from the middle of the thigh to the ankle; in another from the hip to the knee. Last spring two cases came to the hospital, within a few days of each other; in both there was sloughing on the back of the hand and purulent deposition in the forearm. The account the men gave of their state was, that the inflammation had spread from two small points on the hand, which were now the centre of the sloughs. These spots had the appearance of having been occasioned by a bite, as if of a snake, but the men did not know that anything of this kind had taken place. In both cases erysipelas spread up the arm with great swelling and excessive pain; large incisions were made on the back of the hand, to allow free exit to the matter; eventually large sloughs separated from the hand and arm; after much suffering, the men slowly recovered, but in one of the cases, the motion of the hand was materially injured.

An old man aged 65 years was visited, who had suffered from a large carbuncle between his shoulders for a fortnight; a very large and deep slough had formed, which was partly separated from the flesh below, and the lower cutical and upper dorsal vertebræ were exposed; the patient was evidently sinking, and he died shortly afterwards. In cases such as the above, the practice of the native physicians, when attending any person, is this: if they think the patient is likely to die, they will cease to attend, or when first called in, if they think the case desperate, and the termination probably a fatal one, refuse at once to prescribe or take any charge of the case, lest they should be considered as responsible for the result, and thus get a bad reputation among their friends.

In the last report mention was made of a patient who had purposely placed lime between his eyelids, for the purpose of destroying vision; another case of a similar kind was lately seen; the man had effectually destroyed the power of sight, but denied that he had put lime into his eyes; some of the lime however was found under the lids, though the greater part of it had been removed after the mischief had been done. The man was a common beggar, and at once began his complaint of extreme poverty, and begged for money; no doubt he had found common means of exciting compassion to fail, and so wished to try what he could effect by changing his profession into that of a blind beggar. He was very eloquent in his bitter complaints of the agony he suffered from the state of his eyes, and of the great loss he had experienced by becoming blind; but this appeared to be rather with the view of obtaining some copper cash, than getting effectual relief for his eyes. Finding that he was accused of purposely destroying his sight, he only came twice to the hospital, and not getting any money, probably thought he was wasting his time and did not return.

A man with a tumour of the face came to the hospital, requesting that the tumour might be removed; he was an opium smoker, and used 4 or 5 drachms of the drug daily. Chloroform was given to him, but after he had inhaled a considerable quantity, without any effect being produced by it, it was deemed undesirable to continue the inhalation. Indeed the chloroform appeared to be quite powerless on him. The operation was then performed; there was very little hæmorrhage, sutures were applied, and the wound healed by the first intention. Whether the inertness of the chloroform in this case could be attributed to the habit of smoking opium or not, cannot at present be decided, but it is an interesting subject for future inquiry, as to whether this habit renders the patient more or less susceptible to the anæsthetic power of chloroform.

Vaccination has been carried on to some extent, but the people appear on the whole to prefer their own plan of inoculation, which is practised on almost every child.

The dispensary in the city has been carried on during the whole year, many persons have attended there, who could not have attended at the hospital, and as the plan has so far been successful, it will be continued.

During the winter of 1849-50, the poor suffered severely from want of food, work being scarce and rice dear; the consequence was that in many districts, large numbers of families were wholly destitute, and had no means of subsistence, and numerous half-starved people thronged the streets of the city and suburbs. Under these circumstances, the rich inhabitants subscribed liberally for the distribution of rice, and kitchens were established in the city, the suburbs and the surrounding villages, where rice was cooked, and sold to all applicants at half the usual price. Tickets were also distributed to the most necessitous, by which they procured the rice without payment. Great relief was afforded by this plan; and, still further to help the poor, the foreigners resident here subscribed about 400 dollars, which was expended in the purchase of tickets. These were distributed in different parts of the city and suburbs, at the rate of 2,000 or more a day, by various Missionaries and others: of this number a large distribution took place at the hospital every morning, and during the pressure of the distress many poor starving creatures were materially assisted. When the spring had fully commenced, there was plenty of work in the fields, and though the price of rice was still high, the abundance of work enabled the poor to provide food for their families, and they gradually left the city, and returned to their homes; for, during the winter, those who were destitute had flocked from the villages and country places into the city in large numbers. This distress was felt over a very large tract of country, in fact throughout all that part of the province south of Yangtsze-keang; and the villagers proceeded to the other large cities as those in this this neighbourhood did to Shanghae, similar means being employed by the rich inhabitants to relieve them, to those which were adopted here, and large sums of money were expended in this way. Another plan was to open a large establishment for the reception of children at the south side of the city; here children under 10 years of age, were received, fed, clothed and taken care of; at one time 1,500 children were lodged at this establishment; they were kept till the end of the spring, and then sent to their several homes, when the whole arrangement was broken up.

This report may be concluded with an extract from the Lectures on Medical Missions, published by the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

"It is worthy of special remark, that while our Lord exerted his miraculous power only upon two occasions in feeding the hungry, he was constantly and everywhere putting forth his Divine energy, in the healing of diseases. A lesson seems to be taught us in this fact, in accordance with the highest wisdom, and which has been thought to be a discovery of modern political economy; namely, that we should rarely and cautiously interfere with our charities in a way that may tend to further idleness and improvidence, but may freely expatiate in beneficent deeds upon objects to whom our charity must be an unmixed blessing. Our curing the blind and lame has no tendency to *multiply* such objects for the exercise of our charity, but to give food and clothing may, if not wisely managed, both encourage sloth and increase the spirit of beggary, multiplying the objects that need relief, and thus increasing the evil it is intended to remove.

"Nothing then can be plainer than that we are doing men unquestionable good, in restoring them to health, strength, sight, hearing, the use of their limbs and of their senses. We offer no bounty to idleness, no encouragement to beggary; we rob no man of his independence; our charity brings no degradation to the recipient of it; it fosters no vice, and represses no right or virtuous feeling. These are high recommendations, to say nothing of the spiritual blessings that follow in the train of the temporal benefits that Missions are intended to confer."

Abstract of observations by the Thermometer, in the open air, in a shaded situation with a Southern exposure; the Maximum by day, and the Minimum for the night, taken by a self-registering Thermometer.

1850	Max. by day.	Min. by day.	Max. by night.	Min. by night.	Average by day.	Average by night.	Rain Table.		Rainy days.
January	65	32	42	24	46	32			8
February	58	32	45	25	49	33			9
March	75	44	49	29	58	39			8
April	78	54	57	35	63	47			11
May	85	54	73	46	74	61			7
June	90	65	75	62	79	69			10
July	93	70	80	67	85	76			10
August	100	65	81	68	90	77			4
September	83	71	77	62	82	67			14
October	82	63	70	48	73	61	2	in.	9
November	80	44	62	25	65	48	1	"	7
December	72	45	45	25	58	36	1	"	2

We insert the following page of political economy as a specimen of the views entertained by a numerous class of statesmen of this Empire, leaving to our readers to form their own opinion as to the correctness of the principles enunciated.—

DISQUISITION RESPECTING THE MARITIME TRADE WITH CANTON.

BY SEAOU LING-YU CHE-HIEN, OF TSING-HO.

In the 23rd year of the reign of Kang-he (A.D. 1684), Ching Chung-shwang the pirate of Formosa having submitted himself, the impediments to navigation were entirely removed. In the following year, in accordance with the request of the provincial officers, custom-houses were established in Keang-soo, Che-keang, Fuh-kien, and Quang-tung, and our trading ships then all traversed the Southern Ocean. The Dutch having assisted at the pacification, first sought the liberty of trading; and other foreigners from the islands, availing themselves of the winds, quickly followed in their wake, all ambitiously cherishing unbounded aspirations.* Year by year the succession of ships continued to arrive, till last of all the English asked for admission. This nation is located in some unaccountably distant territory in the Great Western Ocean, while the Western Regions with which we have had intercourse, ever since the days of the Han dynasty, only extend as far as the South-western Ocean. If however, we examine the history of the Western Regions† as contained in the Records of the Former and Later Han dynasties, *we shall see that although the Western Regions are widely distant from the lands of the Western Ocean, yet their manners are very similar.*

The historian Pan says, 'The King of Cashmere carries on his government in the City of Seuff-seen; the people are ingenious in carving and sculpture, architecture, scarf-weaving and embroidery, and are given to wine and feasting; the country produces gold, silver, copper and tin, which they work up into various articles for sale; they have a gold and silver currency; on the obverse, their coins represent a mounted horseman, while on the reverse is a man's face.'

Resembling Cashmere in manners and usages, are the nations of Hindostan and Parthia. The coins of Hindostan bear a human bust on the obverse and a mounted cavalier on the reverse; while those of Parthia have an image of the King's face, the reverse exhibiting that of his consort.

At the present day, the English, French and Dutch, are all extremely ingenious in the manufacture of clocks, and marvellously expert beyond description in the weaving of stuffs; the money they use is of cast silver‡; on the obverse is a man's face, some say that of the sovereign.

* Literally aspiring as high as the Peck and the Cow, the names of two Chinese constellations.

† 西域 Se Yih. The Western Regions; central Asia is so denominated by the Chinese and Manchoo Tartars. (See Morrison's Dictionary Part I. p. 506.)

‡ A very natural mistake for the Chinese to fall into, who appear to have no idea of the stamping process employed in European mints.

§ In the archives of the astronomical board at Peking there are at present some books in the Latin character. (*Chinese Note.*)

‖ Ta-tsin is considered by some to be the ancient name of Judea, sometimes Egypt or Arabia, but the evidence would seem rather to point to the Roman empire.

¶ Gan-tun is probably the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

They write from Berlin, under date of the 23rd of November last:—

The celebrated Missionary, M. Gutzlaff, in the course of his sermons, which he has delivered in Germany, has frequently spoken of a Magyar population, that he has discovered in the district of Khano-koa, in China, whose language is identical with that of the Magyars of Europe, but amongst whom Christianity is wholly unknown.

This revelation has determined two young Hungarian protestant clergymen, M.M. Antoine and Charles Hrady, two brothers, to follow M. Gutzlaff, upon his return to China, in order to go and visit their fellow countrymen in the Celestial Empire. M. M. Hrady have arrived at Berlin to join M. Gutzlaff, who is preparing to go to London, where he will immediately embark for Hongkong. M. Gutzlaff also takes with him M. Neumayer, a lutheran clergyman of Breslau (Silésia) as, likewise, a young and rich lady of Dresden, whose intentions are to assist him in his apostolical labours.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 27th February, 1851.

The weather of the last week has been exceedingly fine, rain having fallen last night for the only time. Spring is now fast advancing, the crops being much assisted by the heat of Tuesday last, on which occasion the thermometer attained the height of 80° in the sun. Both the wheat and bean crops seem to have fairly started, and will now in all probability rapidly attain maturity. In many places the beans have been observed in flower for some days past. It may be interesting to note the practical economy of the Chinese in the growth of this crop. The bean is sown in October and comes up as a single stalk. Shortly comes the frost and nips it, when it looks withered and sickly and at last apparently dies, but only to send out numerous secondary stalks, which at the commencement of the spring take on a rapid growth, and become each as productive as the original stalk would have been, had it not withered and died. The average number of these secondary stalks is about 20. The Temperature of the past week has exceeded that of the corresponding week last year by 1° 3'. The average of 1850 being 46° 2', and of the past week 47° 5'.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

February.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
21	F.	30.50	30.62	42.	34.	N. to E.	N. to N.W.	0.15	0.00
22	S.	30.47	30.50	45.5	39.5	N.E. to S.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
23	S.	30.41	30.51	45.5	44.	S.E.	N.N.E. to E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
24	M.	30.39	30.31	48.	47.	S.	N.E. to E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
25	Tu.	30.43	30.32	50.	45.5	S.	E. to E. by S.	0.00	0.00
26	W.	30.30	30.49	50.5	49.5	E. to S.E.	N.W. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
27	Th.	30.21	30.41	51.5	46.5	E.	E.N.E.	0.21	0.00
							Total	0.42	0.00

Shanghae, 27th February, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
February 28	Josephine	B. barque			South Sea Islands		Sandalwood &c	
,, 28	Albermarle	B. ship	704	Trivett	London	Oct. 19	General	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 28	Audax	B. schr.	150	Glover	Hongkong	Feb. 14	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
February 23	John Spencer	B. ship	520	Lidbetter	Amoy	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 23	William Hughes	A. brig	250	Baylies	Cruize	Ballast	Russell & Co.
,, 28	Sumatra	B. barque	325	Johnson	London	Tea, &c.	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Albermarle	Feb. 28	B. ship	704	Trivett	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Audax	Feb. 28	B. schr.	130	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Immediate
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Celestial	Jan. 19	A. ship	860	Gardner	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	To-morrow
Emperor of China	Feb. 15	B. ship	485	Locke	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Eucles	Jan. 21	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	Amoy	To-morrow
Josephine	Feb. 28	B. barque					
Monarch	Feb. 13	B. barque	337	Duff	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Old England	Jan. 21	B. ship	502	Eves	Shaw, Bland & Co.	Liverpool	To-morrow
Royal Sovereign	Feb. 14	B. schr.	204	Thomas	Russell & Co.		
Sarah Boyd	Feb. 15	A. barque	342	Whitmore	J. M. Smith & Co.		
Sheridan	Feb. 10	A. ship	825	Cornish	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	London	Early
Whitby	Feby. 5	B. barque	347	Stewart	Dent, Beale & Co.	Sydney	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Rouhdy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

IMPORT CARGO.

Per *Emperor of China*, from Hongkong:—
570 piculs Rattans.
95 tons Coals.
74 packages Stores.
78 ,, Bldg. Materials.
24 cases Counting Boards.
24 ,, Looking Glasses.
56 ,, Glassware.
2 ,, Copperware.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feby. 22, Mandarin, (Am.) *for* Hongkong.
,, 23, John Spencer, ,, Amoy.
,, 23, Chatham, ,, London.
,, 23, Wm. Hughes, (Am.) ,, Cruize.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1849.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,595-5-7-2		138,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-6-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-6-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,154	1,660
United States,	..	35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals, *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	31
Alverton,	London	409	Aug. 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..
Trent,	London	236	Sept. 20	1,865,000	..	..	576	..	..	..	..
Anne Jane,	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Success,	Liverpool	331	,, 26	2,373,100	..	271,400	682	..	200	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,435	114,025	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,659	132,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,723	121,690	342,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,675	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	[illegible]	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,662	967,787	49,216	3,023,862	619,723	3,650,661	8,435,341	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,064,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,633	..	6,861,356
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,216	993,862	307,623	..	314,916	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk, Bales	Silk, Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
1 Vessel		1850—	*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	451	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	30	..	..	19
5 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,260	20,300	3,700	155,500	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
				786,730	13,310	900	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	315,167	1,114,107	1,314	115	716	29,000	19
Oriental,		Jany. 19	Hongkong	139,000	& ..	..	139,000	13,000	41,000	6,000	120,000	2,000	2,000	184,000	323,000	..	..	3	..	..
Flying Dutchman,	274	,, 21	Hongkong	105,726	..	14,512	123,238	14,533	9,893	1,200	..	..	..	25,626	148,864	..	..	..	..	..
Heroine,	140	,, 26	Amoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	1,500	..
Antelope,	375	,, 28	Hongkong	69,013	..	..	69,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,013	..	..	..	32,600	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 28th Jany., 1851.				1,163,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,570	522,793	1,634,984	1,314	115	779	62,500	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	944
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,823	70,465	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
7 ,,		1851—	*Jany.* ,,	3,319,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	3,782,535	18,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,659	247,249	4,029,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
				14,235,325	487,609	323,099	..	273,272	15,319,305	110,061	16,746	156,643	690,384	619,739	125,247	1,718,820	17,038,125	12,614	37,100	139	944
Confucius,	406	Feby. 11	Liverpool	446,788	57,727	..	3,733	..	508,248	..	..	..	1,308	19,373	15,560	36,241	544,489	329	..	..	..
Chatham,	354	,, 20	Liverpool	325,980	23,350	15,950	..	800	366,080	7,480	..	7,040	16,460	13,490	370	44,840	410,920	..	..	..	..
Sumatra,	325	,, 28	London	296,723	20,581	..	..	..	317,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317,304	145	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 28th Feby., 1851.				15,304,816	589,267	339,049	3,733	274,072	16,510,937	117,541	16,746	163,683	708,152	652,602	141,177	1,799,901	18,310,838	13,088	37,100	139	944

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels		1850—	*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	864
Huntingdon,	401	Jany. 3	New York	167,366	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	..
S. H. Waterman,	340	,, 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,260	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	20
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 8th Jany., 1851,				3,376,261	39,782	14,160	3,430,143	2,846,014	184,283	1,020,611	422,165	599,545	372,968	5,445,586	8,875,729	239	37	22.40	884

Cargo per *Saint Patrick* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	452,729	1,314,162	481,832	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,912	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,419,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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